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Troops Move In To Halt a Battle in Belfast Street

PARIS, May 14 (AP)—British paratroopers advancing under cover of darkness into a Belfast battleground tonight to separate Protestant and Roman Catholics waging a shooting war. A man and a girl were killed by factional gunfire as the troops moved in.

Meteorite Hits Moon, Aiding U.S. Research

Impact Recorded at 3 Apollo Stations

HOUSTON, May 14 (AP)—A meteorite slammed into the moon yesterday, and the impact, close to the Apollo-14 landing site, provided scientists with their biggest bonus since the moon's first explorations began nearly 10 years ago.

The impact was recorded by the most distant seismometer, that of Apollo-15 at the Hadley site some 600 miles away.

Latham, a seismologist at the University of California, said the impact was the first such meteorite to be recorded by any of the moon's "listening posts."

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FIRE IN OSAKA—General view of department store fire in Osaka, Japan, Saturday night where many were killed or injured in the cabaret on seventh floor of the building.

On 7th Floor of Osaka Building

117 Japanese Perish in Cabaret Fire Trap

OSAKA, Japan, May 13 (AP)—It started as a Saturday night of fun for about 170 hostesses and customers in the Play Town Cabaret. It ended with most of them dead.

Fire on a lower floor trapped the crowd in the seventh-floor cabaret and, even though the flames never touched the cabaret itself, the death toll was 117, officials said.

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U.S. Jets Blast Bridge On Key Route to DMZ

Vital Link Withstood Many Raids

From Wire Dispatches

SAIGON, May 14.—U.S. Phantom jets, using what were described as "phenomenally accurate" guided bombs, have cut one of North Vietnam's most important road and rail bridges in a blow at Hanoi's supplies for its southern offensive, the U.S. command announced today.

The bombs hit the western span of the bridge at Thanh Hoa, 80 miles southeast of Hanoi, sending it tumbling into the Song Ma River.

The raid was staged yesterday, three days after U.S. mines became operative in North Vietnam's main ports. All major rail and road traffic toward the Demilitarized Zone would normally pass over the bridge.

Dragon's Jaw Bridge

The span is known as the Dragon's Jaw Bridge. The U.S. Seventh Air Force said the bridge had stood for seven years, despite repeated air attacks, as "a symbol of invincibility and a challenge to U.S. pilots."

Officials also reported that North Vietnamese rail links with China had been cut in places and that a key railroad bridge on the edge of Hanoi had been wrecked by air strikes.

Two U.S. aircraft were shot down over Thanh Hoa yesterday, Hanoi radio reported today, but U.S. officials denied that any were lost in the raid on the Dragon's Jaw Bridge.

MIG Reported Downed

In a delayed report, the U.S. command said that four Air Force Phantoms intercepted four MIG-19s Friday while escorting bombers on raids in the vicinity of the Yen Bai Airfield, 50 miles northwest of Hanoi. The command said one of the MIGs was downed. All of the U.S. aircraft returned safely to their bases.

It was the 25th MIG reported shot down by U.S. fighters this year and the 136th of the war.

The command also announced that an Air Force light observation plane was shot down today in South Vietnam, a mile south of the beleaguered provincial capital of An Loc. The pilot was rescued.

In South Vietnam, the North Vietnamese offensive was in a state of bloody equilibrium today, with neither side making any major gains.

The South Vietnamese, for a change, did well in winding up a raid by their marines into enemy-held Quang Tri Province. One thousand marines marched out of enemy territory almost unscathed after inflicting sizeable casualties on the surprised Northerners.

Landed in U.S. Copters

That the marines did not attempt to stay in Quang Tri Province, where they landed in U.S. helicopters Friday, was a measure of professionalism and wisdom, some observers noted. They had evidently shrunk and gone before the North Vietnamese could effectively react.

Their withdrawal, however, made the raid symbolic and disruptive but not a reversal of the military gains made by the North Vietnamese since the offensive began March 30.

The 36-hour raid centered on Hai Lang, five miles north of My Chanh and near the lost provincial capital of Quang Tri. The South Vietnamese Marines freed a number of civilians, then swept southward on foot back to My Chanh, encountering little resistance.

Officers claimed that 230 North Vietnamese troops were killed in the raid and that it had crippled the 68th Regiment of the North (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



SLEEPING SENTRY—A South Vietnamese marine dozing at post on walls of threatened Hue citadel recently, while in background stands the flagpole from which North Vietnamese hung their flag during bloody 1968 Tet offensive.

Or Is Soviet-U.S. Pact Likely?

Washington Officials Suggest Russia Aims to Test Blockade

WASHINGTON, May 14 (NYT).—A number of developments left it unclear yesterday whether the Soviet Union had decided to test the sealing off of North Vietnam's harbors by the United States or whether, in fact, the Russians and Americans had reached an agreement on allowing the passage of supplies to the North.

Among the developments: The Moscow radio said that eight Soviet freighters were on their way to Haiphong, the principal North Vietnamese port.

In Boston, Transportation Secretary John A. Volpe told newsmen that the administration had discussed with both Moscow and Peking Mr. Nixon's decision to mine the ports before the mines were laid. Later, White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler said that "any conclusion drawn that the operation was discussed or the operation was talked over with any government is simply incorrect."

Daniel Z. Henkin, assistant defense secretary for public affairs, said that three U.S. cruisers which had been in North Vietnamese waters to support the mine-laying operations were now again off South Vietnam. But he denied as "totally incorrect" reports that the line of destroyers assigned to notify incoming freighters of the mine danger had been moved.

Administration officials suggested that it seemed unlikely that Moscow would have announced in a broadcast that eight of its freighters were heading for Haiphong unless it was planning some kind of test of the isolation of North Vietnam.

The Moscow broadcast said that the freighters were carrying nonmilitary cargoes. "What is a nonmilitary cargo?" asked one Pentagon official. "Trucks? Food—which can feed troops?"

Adm. Thomas H. Moorer, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, told newsmen yesterday that Communist merchant ships were still staying hundreds of miles away from Haiphong harbor.

The closest freighter, he said, was in the South China Sea about on a line with the Demilitarized Zone separating North and South Vietnam. Adm. Moorer said that (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Saigon Assembly Backs 'Full Powers' for Thieu

SAIGON, May 14 (AP).—The National Assembly today approved a controversial proposal to give President Nguyen Van Thieu "full powers" to deal with the crisis resulting from North Vietnam's general offensive.

Turning aside charges by opposition deputies that Mr. Thieu seeks to become a "dictator," the Assembly voted 81 to 49 in favor of the bill and sent it to the Senate for debate this week. Twenty-nine deputies were absent.

The bill would give Mr. Thieu power to issue by decree laws on almost any subject for six months, and other small vessels on innocent passage.

The magnetic mines—triggered by the passage of a stable metallic object—would not be activated by wooden-hulled vessels such as fishing boats.

The sources suggested that future mining of North Vietnamese waters might involve the use of other types of weapons, such as pressure mines activated by a change in water pressure when a ship passed or acoustical mines triggered to explode by the sound of a ship's propellers.

Jerry W. Friedhelm, the Pentagon spokesman, suggested in response to questions yesterday that the North Vietnamese authorities might try to devise some "jury-rigged"—or temporary—minesweepers from fishing boats or other such vessels. "This would be an extremely dangerous thing to do," he said. "It's advice against it."

Pentagon Denial

WASHINGTON, May 14 (NYT).—Assistant Secretary of Defense Daniel Z. Henkin denied today that the mines were set to be deactivated during Mr. Nixon's visit to Moscow.

Deactivation of Hanoi Mines During Nixon Trip Reported

By Benjamin Welles

WASHINGTON, May 14 (NYT).—The mines sown by U.S. aircraft in Haiphong and six other North Vietnamese ports last week are designed to deactivate themselves before President Nixon's planned trip to Moscow on May 22, responsible informants report.

The mines were using turn themselves off permanently after so many days, one source said. "If the President wants to resume mining we just have ahead of drop more mines in—no problem."

Other sources said that the different types of magnetic mines used are capable of turning themselves on and off automatically in an irregular sequence timed to make detection and countermeasures difficult.

The sources declined on grounds of military security to discuss the schedule on which the mines can turn themselves off permanently—but they strongly hinted that Mr. Nixon could end the mining when he visited Moscow.

Fishing Boats Safe

The administration decided to lay magnetic mines, rather than acoustical or pressure types, the sources said, to avoid blowing up North Vietnamese fishing boats.

Island Called Nuclear-Free

Okinawa Reverts to Japanese After 27 Years of U.S. Control

By Tillman Durdin

TOKYO, Monday, May 15 (NYT).—The United States ended its 27-year rule on Okinawa today and transferred to Japan the control of the one million people and 73 islands in the Okinawan archipelago.

Under an agreement for reversion signed last year, the United States will continue to maintain large-scale base facilities and 43,000 soldiers on Okinawa, but will cease to have unrestricted control of these forces.

They will come under the command of U.S. military headquarters in Japan and under the provisions of the U.S.-Japan mutual security treaty, just as other U.S. bases on Japanese territory have operated. Under the treaty, U.S. officials are committed to consultation with Japanese authorities before sending (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



Eisaku Sato

Sadat Lashes Out at Critics Of Relations With Moscow

CAIRO, May 14 (Reuters).—President Anwar Sadat of Egypt today lashed out against critics at home and abroad who have attacked his close ties with the Soviet Union.

In a frank speech that revealed new details of domestic criticism of Soviet influence in Egypt, the president warned his local critics: "Anybody who attempts action outside the people's working forces will expose themselves to punishment, a firm punishment. I shall not tolerate this."

The president disclosed that he had received a petition attacking the Soviet Union from members of the former Egyptian revolutionary junta.

Speaking to applause from a packed national assembly, President Sadat declared, "I shall distribute the petition to you. We fear nothing. Let them come to you and discuss with you what they have. Let everything be in clear daylight, because light frightens bats."

Strong Terms

The Egyptian leader again denounced the United States in strong terms. "Let me tell you frankly, I cut off all relations with America in October and November because of their deceit and cheating and lies and because they withdrew their pledges," he said.

President Sadat added: "There is no point in talking to the Americans because they are even more Israel than the Israelis themselves."

He spoke at length about Egypt's relations with the Soviet Union and charged again that the United States and Israel were trying to cause discord between Cairo and Moscow.

Bomb Throwers Beat Deadline

TOKYO, May 14 (Reuters).—Twenty-eight policemen were injured yesterday as leftist students threw gasoline bombs just before a tough new law against their use and manufacture came into effect.

Police arrested 125 students who hurled more than 100 Molotov cocktails in a main street, burning a police sentry box and three private cars.

The law, which came into force today, imposes prison terms up to seven years for endangering life and property by using gasoline bombs.

The bomb throwers were protesting the terms of the Okinawa reversion treaty.

Israel Says Red Cross Knew Jackers Might Be Attacked

USALINE, May 14 (Reuters).—Israel said last night it explained to the International Red Cross that it would not take military action, despite the fact that it was involved, if there was no way to save the 97 captives of Sabena airliner hijacked by Palestinian guerrillas.

Foreign Ministry statement said: "The International Red Cross representatives were to come to the airport on request of the Red Cross, and not the initiative of the Red Cross."

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Court Hears Appeal

3 British Rail Unions Order Workers to End Slowdowns

LONDON, May 14 (UPI)—Britain's three railway unions today ordered their 250,000 members to end a three-day nationwide slowdown immediately in compliance with a government-requested court order.

The move came after an appeals court held an unprecedented Sunday sitting to hear union arguments against the order, the government's second attempt in three weeks to curb labor trouble on the rails.

"With possible contempt of court proceedings over our heads, it is important to make every effort to comply as soon as possible," said Morris Finer, representing one of the unions.

He referred to a National Industrial Relations Court ruling last night calling for a secret ballot of railmen to determine whether they wanted to accept a management pay offer rejected by union leaders.

The unions immediately appealed. The appeal was expected to last about three days—but the order took effect at once.

Britain, meanwhile, spent the weekend without trains. The Railways Board canceled all service until 6 a.m. Monday due to shortage of personnel.

Union spokesmen said that telegrams went out tonight to railmen urging them to return to normal work "forthwith." But they said that it would be evening before service returned to "anything like normal."

The Industrial Relations Court was set up under an act passed last year to give the government new power to thwart labor action. It ruled after a government appeal for a ballot.

Railwaymen began the slowdown, their second in three weeks, Friday. The government ended the first with an order from the Industrial Relations Court for a 14-day "cooling-off" period.

1st Sunday Sitting

Today's Sunday sitting of the Appeals Court was the first in British legal history. "This is an historic occasion," Mr. Finer said at the session. "One's first reaction is to hope history does not repeat itself."

The Appeals Court is scheduled to meet again at 9 a.m. tomorrow to continue its hearing on the union's appeal against the back-to-work order.

Mr. Finer, the lawyer for one of the unions, said that the cooling-off period did not produce the talks it should have on the wage dispute.

"During the past 14 days, our case is that virtually nothing was done either from the employer's side or from the government's side to engage—as we were willing to do—in a useful discussion," he said.

Proposed Ballot

The lawyer also denounced the phrasing of the proposed ballot, with its one question: "In the light of the pay offer, do you wish to take part in further industrial action?"

British Rail has offered a £30.50 weekly minimum wage guarantee from May 1 and a 12.5 percent pay increase as of June 5. The unions demand that both the minimum and the increase be backdated to May 1.

Lowest-paid rail workers now earn a basic wage of £17.50 weekly, but many express train engineers earn as much as £60 a week.

Factory Burned

Later, a match and kerosene factory was set ablaze 500 yards from the M-1 highway. Smoke-throving youths hampered firemen fighting the flames.

Barricades were erected in various parts of Belfast. They had been removed earlier by the army. Residents said that they put them up because they feared a "Protestant backlash."

In Londonderry, shots were fired at an army post near the Creggan Estate, a guerrilla stronghold. Gunmen held up a post office in the city and seized an estimated £10,000.

Similar raids in the past have been carried out by the IRA to obtain fighting funds.

Health Talk on Ulster

PERTH, Scotland, May 14 (UPI)—Prime Minister Edward Heath said yesterday that British withdrawal from Northern Ireland or British reliance on force alone to restore peace would be equally disastrous. He said that the only way to end the violence was to remedy Roman Catholic grievances.

Addressing the annual conference of the Scottish Conservative party, Mr. Heath said that Britain's suspension of the Protestant-dominated Northern Ireland government and imposition of direct rule was aimed at conciliating the two communities.

He emphasized that it did not mean surrender to the IRA. Declaring that no citizens were prouder of their British status than Ulster's Protestants, Mr. Heath said:

"But they must know you cannot create one nation unless it is balanced, unless inequalities between one part and another are banished. The sad fact is, however, that a large minority have not been able to participate in the full in the life of the community."

Spain-Bangladesh Tie

MADRID, May 14 (UPI)—Spain Friday recognized Bangladesh. The Foreign Office said the two countries have decided to establish diplomatic relations.

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Unions Appeal

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ON THE MOVE—South Vietnamese marines walking to loading points on Saturday to board waiting American helicopters at the start of their counter-attack against the North Vietnamese near Quang Tri and north of Hue.

Japan Given Okinawa Back

(Continued from Page 1)

ing any U.S. forces in Japan, including now the B-52s on Okinawa, into combat.

The continued large-scale U.S. military presence on Okinawa has caused critics of the United States and opponents of the Sato government to agitate against the terms of the Okinawa transfer.

Tens of thousands of demonstrators were expected to turn out in Tokyo today to protest the terms of the reversion and the use of U.S. facilities on Japan and Okinawa for military operations in Indochina.

U.S. officials hailed the return of Okinawa as significant evidence of Japan-U.S. cooperation.

In a statement, U.S. Ambassador Robert Ingersoll called the reversion "the final page in Japanese-American postwar history" because it marked the return to Japan of all territories taken by the United States as a result of the war.

A statement from the Japanese government, however, did not strike this note. It expressed the government's determination to make Okinawa a peaceful, affluence, territory and expressed appreciation for the struggle by Okinawans to achieve reversion.

The governing Liberal-Democratic party praised reversion as a milestone in Japanese history and voiced gratitude to Okinawans for enduring an "inconvenient life" under U.S. administration.

The Socialist party, the Komei party, the Democratic Socialist party and the Communist party issued statements expressing dissatisfaction with a reversion that has left U.S. bases and military forces on the island.

These parties, all in opposition to the Liberal-Democratic government, expressed disbelief that Mr. Rogers' statement could be taken as final evidence that there are no nuclear weapons on Okinawa.

The findings were based on nationwide interviews of 1,355 persons in their homes, Mr. Harris said.

Last week a poll conducted by Sindlinger & Co. said 76.4 percent of its respondents supported the mining, with 23.6 percent opposed. A poll by Lieberman Research Inc. reported that 59 percent of those questioned backed the mining, with 28 percent opposed.

Another finding in the Harris poll was that if the resignation of President Nguyen Van Thieu of South Vietnam was necessary for peace, 60 percent would favor it, with 14 percent opposed.

Viet Cong Dony Killing

2 French Missionaries

PARIS, May 14 (AP)—The Viet Cong yesterday denied a report from American sources that two French missionaries had been killed at Kong Hinh.

The dispatch, datelined Hanoi, was distributed in Paris by the North Vietnamese delegation to the Paris peace talks.

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Japan Given Okinawa Back

(Continued from Page 1)

ing any U.S. forces in Japan, including now the B-52s on Okinawa, into combat.

The continued large-scale U.S. military presence on Okinawa has caused critics of the United States and opponents of the Sato government to agitate against the terms of the Okinawa transfer.

Tens of thousands of demonstrators were expected to turn out in Tokyo today to protest the terms of the reversion and the use of U.S. facilities on Japan and Okinawa for military operations in Indochina.

U.S. officials hailed the return of Okinawa as significant evidence of Japan-U.S. cooperation.

In a statement, U.S. Ambassador Robert Ingersoll called the reversion "the final page in Japanese-American postwar history" because it marked the return to Japan of all territories taken by the United States as a result of the war.

A statement from the Japanese government, however, did not strike this note. It expressed the government's determination to make Okinawa a peaceful, affluence, territory and expressed appreciation for the struggle by Okinawans to achieve reversion.

The governing Liberal-Democratic party praised reversion as a milestone in Japanese history and voiced gratitude to Okinawans for enduring an "inconvenient life" under U.S. administration.

The Socialist party, the Komei party, the Democratic Socialist party and the Communist party issued statements expressing dissatisfaction with a reversion that has left U.S. bases and military forces on the island.

These parties, all in opposition to the Liberal-Democratic government, expressed disbelief that Mr. Rogers' statement could be taken as final evidence that there are no nuclear weapons on Okinawa.

The findings were based on nationwide interviews of 1,355 persons in their homes, Mr. Harris said.

Last week a poll conducted by Sindlinger & Co. said 76.4 percent of its respondents supported the mining, with 23.6 percent opposed. A poll by Lieberman Research Inc. reported that 59 percent of those questioned backed the mining, with 28 percent opposed.

Another finding in the Harris poll was that if the resignation of President Nguyen Van Thieu of South Vietnam was necessary for peace, 60 percent would favor it, with 14 percent opposed.

Viet Cong Dony Killing

2 French Missionaries

Hard Says 1972 Draft Call 50,000, Lowest Since '49

By David E. Rosenbaum

WASHINGTON, May 14 (UPI)—Defense Secretary Melvin R. Friedman announced yesterday that more than 50,000 men would be drafted this year.

This many men are drafted, he said, they probably will be—because the number of men in the military is dropping.

He said the number of men in the military is dropping because of the reduction in the number of men in the military.

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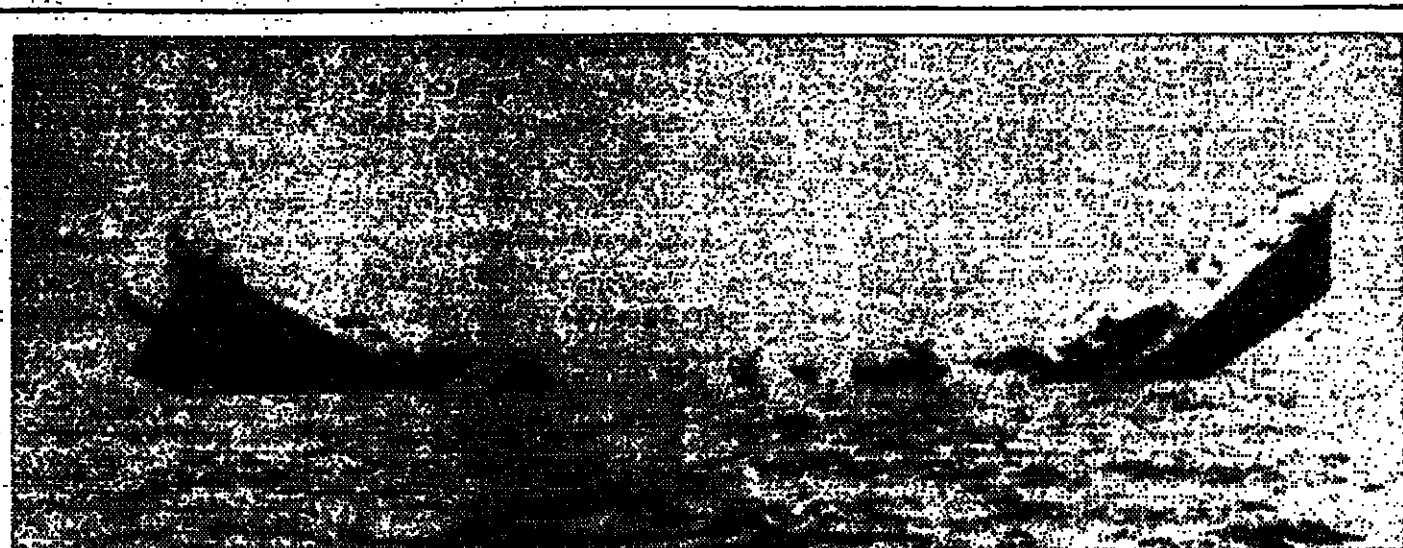
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DOWN TO THE SEA—The aging World War II cruiser Wilkes Barre breaking in half and starting to sink off the coast of Key West, Florida, on Friday. It was planned to sink it officially on Saturday, but an explosive test

broke it in the middle the day before. There were no personnel on board when the accident occurred. Launched in December, 1943, it served in the Pacific theater of war, and will now be used as an artificial fishing reef.

Seen by First U.S. Newsmen Since 1950

Nixon Is Said To Bar 1972 Tax Reforms

By Robert B. Semple Jr.

WASHINGTON, May 14 (UPI)—A senior White House official said yesterday that the administration would not propose any major tax reforms in the individual and corporate income tax structure this year. But he added that President Nixon, if re-elected, would ask for such reforms during his second term of office.

In a briefing for newsmen at the White House, John D. Ehrlichman, the President's principal assistant for domestic affairs, said that Mr. Nixon had decided that "it was not in the national interest nor was it in the interest of the average taxpayer to attempt to consider and adopt major changes in the Internal Revenue Code" in the election year.

Mr. Ehrlichman also criticized contenders for the Democratic presidential nomination for circulating what he called "a number of phony tax facts" in the primary campaigns—an apparent reference to charges by some candidates, in particular Sen. George McGovern, D., S.D., that taxes on middle-income taxpayers are too burdensome while those of the rich and business are too light.

To some observers here, Mr. Ehrlichman's very appearance to state the administration's opposition to tax reform now was as important and suggestive as what he said.

His appearance before newsmen represented the first time that Mr. Nixon has lent the prestige of his office to the administration's attempt to counter the growing cry for immediate tax reform.

It also reflected a widespread belief within the President's senior staff that the administration had not explained its case against tax reform with sufficient force or clarity, as well as a fear among his political advisers that the Democrats might continue to reap political profit by calling for action on tax reform unless the White House could make a convincing case for inaction.

To this end, Mr. Ehrlichman emphasized three points: (1) That the tax structure is an immensely complicated mechanism and, therefore, any changes in it should be made only after the kind of careful and deliberate debate which Congress might find impossible to sustain in an election year.

(2) That any major reforms should await the final statistical results of the 1969 Tax Reform Act and other tax changes in the last three years. Mr. Ehrlichman said these changes had increased taxes on corporations by an aggregate of \$4.9 billion while decreasing individual income taxes, mainly in the middle and lower brackets, by an aggregate of \$18.9 billion.

(3) That tax reform should be accompanied by a careful examination, and perhaps repeal, of some of what Mr. Ehrlichman called the "unproductive, no-payoff federal spending programs we now have on the books." The point of this measure would be to insure that federal tax dollars yield the benefits they are intended to produce.

Pyongyang—Imposing North Korean Capital

By Harrison E. Salisbury

PYONGYANG, North Korea, May 14 (UPI)—The last time an American correspondent saw Pyongyang the city was a shell-blasted ruin and the United States Army was heading south in something close to a rout under the Korean-Chinese offensive that had rolled down from the Yalu River in the late autumn of 1950.

Not since those grim days of the Korean war had American newsmen glimpsed the North Korean capital until yesterday when, in bright May sunshine with pink azaleas and yellow primroses blooming in the Pyongyang parks, two New York Times correspondents, this writer and John M. Lee, the Tokyo bureau

chief, rode through its broad boulevards.

The presence of the two correspondents was visible evidence that even on this remote East Asian littoral the tides of change are at work.

We arrived Friday night by plane from Peking after a three-hour flight across China. It was the first time that such a transit courtesy has been granted to American journalists by the Chinese.

At the Pyongyang airport, a good hour's drive from the North Korean capital, a delegation representing the Korean Journalists' Association greeted the American newsmen. Two 6-year-old Korean girls, dressed in traditional full-skirted costumes, presented bouquets and saluted smartly.

The correspondents were then whisked in two new gray Mercedes-Benz 220s to a guest house surrounded by parks, flower gardens and fountains—a far cry from the battered war bivouacs of the last American newsmen to see the city.

Nor was this the only contrast. Any American who briefly saw Pyongyang in those hectic autumn weeks of 1950 would be hard put to recognize the city today. Like every Asian capital it has grown enormously, from a population estimated at 400,000 in 1953 to 1,000,000 today.

Built From Scratch

The city was in ruins by the time the Korean armistice was signed. North Korean journalists today said 420,000 American bombs fell on the city in the course of

the war. Today one looks in vain for signs of war damage.

An imposing capital has been built almost from scratch. The only large buildings to emerge more or less intact from the war, the Koreans said, were the City Hall and two department stores.

Today the skyline includes a 600-foot concrete tower for television transmission with a 300-foot-high sightseeing platform, a 22-story building at Kim Il Sung University, a sports stadium that seats 70,000 and a vast central square, also named for Premier Kim Il Sung, with a modern building from which the premier, top officials and distinguished visitors view parades and demonstrations. There are also an enormous new historical museum with a forecourt in which an imposing new statue of the premier dominates one of the city heights and many miles of new apartment houses, government offices and public facilities.

Yesterday there were columns of youngsters, many of them red-khaki-clad little girls, marching along the sidewalks in columns of two, their pigtailed swaying. There were sightseers and old men drowsing in the warm sunshine.

Pyongyang has been transformed since wartime days. Today it looks architecturally somewhat like the great boom cities of Siberia—Novosibirsk, Sverdlovsk or Khabarovsk—although there has been an attempt to blend Korean themes with Western styles. The streets are extraordinarily wide and often lined with the trees that is practically a symbol of Pyongyang—the willow.

In dooming the bill that would have abolished the current law and restored the state's previous abortion statute allowing an abortion only when a mother's life was jeopardized, Gov. Rockefeller said: "I can see no justification now for repealing this reform and thus condemning hundreds of thousands of women to the dark age once again."

The legislature, which adjourned Friday night, was under heavy election-year pressure from the Roman Catholic Church and various "right to life" groups around the state to abolish the present law.

Those who favored revocation of the current law received a boost last week when the archdiocese of New York released a letter President Nixon sent Terence Cardinal Cooke in which the President allied himself with opponents of the liberalized state law.

The occupants of the small frame dwelling on the grounds of the Richard M. Nixon Elementary School here, Vincent Ellingson, 32, his wife Dolores and their three children, left hurriedly after two young men appeared at the door Tuesday afternoon and told them:

"We have been sent to tell you that you have an hour to get out before this place is blown up."

Abduction of Pets Rises in U.S., They're Sold to Labs, Ransomed

NEW YORK, May 14 (AP)—The theft of dogs and other pet animals is a growing and lucrative racket that now attracts drug addicts who want to make money to buy narcotics.

A report of the National Catholic Society of Animal Welfare estimated that more than 500,000 pets are stolen or fraudulently acquired in the United States each year and that the total is probably increasing by 25 percent annually.

"There's an insatiable appetite for animals to be used for scientific research," said Gretchen Wyler, the actress who is a board member of the century-old American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

There have been reports that dogs are often stolen for ransom, with the thieves waiting for the owner to advertise for return. Narcotics addicts often grab dogs for quick cash sales, especially in New York.

It is estimated that Americans now own 26 million dogs, almost four times as many as in 1950.

A growing number of owners tattoo their Social Security numbers on pets to facilitate return if they are merely lost.

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Newly Formed Government Vetted by Turkish President

ANKARA, May 14 (UPI)—The Turkish political crisis took a surprising turn last night when President Cevdet Sunay took the unprecedented step of vetoing a 24-man government placed together by Suat Hayri Ugruflu, the man he selected as premier on April 29.

"The whole thing is a mystery," said Ferruh Bozbeyli, leader of the Democratic party. "I don't know what happened."

Other political leaders agreed. They said someone should form a new government quickly but said they had no idea who could succeed in putting one together that would satisfy the military commanders.

Many politicians said the Ugruflu government, composed of men from six major parties plus some independents, could not have survived anyway.

"It could have been chaos," one said. "The president, by forestalling such an eventuality, may have checked another military communique—which this time could have gone further than a warning to civilian politicians."

He referred to a communique issued by military commanders 14 months ago which ordered Premier Suleyman Demirel to quit under the threat of a coup.

Mr. Demirel quickly resigned and was succeeded by Nihat Erim, who quit last month after 13 months in office, his administration beset by terrorism and social, political and economic unrest.

Mr. Erim pleaded exhaustion. President Sunay turned to Mr. Ugruflu, who announced yesterday that he had succeeded in forming Turkey's 39th government since it became a republic in 1920.

A few hours later President Sunay rejected the government and said it was not suitable in the view of military commanders. Political sources said Mr. Sunay apparently vetoed the Ugruflu cabinet on the ground it was too leftist or contained too many men loyal to Mr. Demirel.

Mr. Sunay did not indicate what action he would take now, but political sources said he probably would not move quickly in asking someone else to try to put together a government.

At the moment, the government is in the hands of Acting Premier Ferit Melen.

Because of the threat of violence, Ankara is under a curfew and armed forces remain on alert status throughout the country. Moreover, politicians are barred from political activity at the insistence of the military.

Socialist Succeeds Innom

ANKARA, May 14 (AP)—Democratic Socialism gained a

foothold in Turkey today as Bulent Ecevit, former journalist and labor minister, became chairman of the Republican People's party, Turkey's oldest.

To wildly cheering supporters who showered him with flowers after his election in a sports arena here, Mr. Ecevit, 47, promised his democratic Socialist program will not be Marxist and "will not open the door to the extreme left, to Communism."

Mr. Ecevit replaces Ismet Inonu, 87, who resigned after 34 years as party chairman last Monday, ending a career in which he served as president or premier for 27 of the 49 years of the Turkish Republic.

Mr. Inonu, saying the party "cannot be Socialist," quit after being successfully defied by Mr. Ecevit at a party convention.

Mr. Ecevit said he could never take Mr. Inonu's place. The delegates cheered when Mr. Ecevit said, "It is our sincere wish that we will be able to receive inspiration from that great person, his experience and superior qualities."

Mr. Ecevit told the convention the Republican party will be "reformist" and bring a system to "end exploitation and poverty."

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Obituaries

Dan Blocker, 43, Actor; Played in 'Bonanza' on TV

INGLEWOOD, Calif., May 14 (UPI)—Dan Blocker, 43, the 260-pound actor who played Hoss Cartwright in the "Bonanza" television series, died yesterday.

Mr. Blocker, known for his good-naturedness off the screen as well as on, died at Daniel Freeman Hospital of pulmonary embolism, a respiratory condition involving a blood clot.

Mr. Blocker underwent gall bladder surgery May 1. A hospital spokesman said the actor was admitted from his home early yesterday and died in the afternoon.

A native of Bowie County, Texas, Mr. Blocker was one of the mainstays of the television series, playing the elder son whose shy attempts at romance and heavy-handedness when the family was threatened often served as the plot for the show.

He spent much of his free time with his wife, two sons and twin daughters in their San Fernando Valley home a few miles from the "Bonanza" studios.

A spokesman for NBC-TV, which carries the 14-year-old series, said shooting was scheduled to get under way this month for next season's production.

Postgraduate Work

Mr. Blocker came to Los Angeles in 1956 for postgraduate work at UCLA. To earn money, he auditioned for and won a role on the television series "Gunsmoke."

His credits later included parts in "Cheyenne," "Zane Grey The-

ater" and "Have Gun, Will Travel."

Weighing 14 pounds at his birth, Mr. Blocker was said to be the biggest baby ever born in Bowie County. He once acknowledged that he spent much of his youth fighting older boys, and smiled when he acknowledged that he was called "the big one."

Mr. Blocker was attending Sul Ross State College in Alpine, Texas, on a football scholarship when he was offered a nonspeaking part in a school play. He said later it was then he became addicted to acting.

He graduated in 1960 with a degree in drama and rejected a professional football offer to play in a summer production in Boston. He later earned a role in the Broadway production of "King Lear" before leaving to work on a doctor's degree in education.

Mr. Blocker served in the Army during the Korean war, reaching the rank of first sergeant.

Richard Gehman

LANCASTER, Pa., May 14 (AP).—Richard Gehman, 50, author of 19 books and contributor to Cosmopolitan and The New Yorker, died Saturday in Lancaster General Hospital.

He collaborated on biographies of Harry Richmond and Vincent Savari and co-edited Eddie Condon's "Treasury of Jazz." He wrote biographies of "Frank Sinatra and His Rat Pack," and of

Jerry Lewis and Humphrey Bogart.

His novels included "Driven," about an embittered "Slander of Wilches," about the damage of gossip, and "The Had," of the tribulations of a tax delinquent.

Jane D. Ickes

WASHINGTON, May 14 (NYT).—Mrs. Jane Dahlman Ickes, 59, widow of Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior in the Roosevelt administration, died in her sleep of heart failure Thursday evening.

Mrs. Ickes, from the time of her marriage in 1936, was an active behind-the-scenes partner of her husband in his defense of the most advanced positions of the administration in peace and war.

After her husband's death in 1953, she continued her interests in the public causes with which he had been associated, and undertook the task of editing his candid diaries of his New Deal activities.

Francis J. Swayze 2d

NEW YORK, May 14 (NYT).—Francis Joseph Swayze 2d, 61, a former officer of Pan American Airways who helped build airline systems for developing countries, died Thursday of cancer in Roosevelt Hospital.

Until last March, when he became ill, Mr. Swayze was director general and chief executive of-



Dan Blocker

Volga River. He was awarded the Lenin and state prizes for his paintings, and was a member of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Fine Arts.

Theodor Blank

BONN, May 14 (Reuters).—Theodor Blank, 68, former West German defense minister who was in charge of the country's controversial rearmament less than 10 years after Germany lost World War II, died here today. Mr. Blank recently resigned from the Bundestag (lower house of parliament) because of illness after having sat in parliament since it was formed in 1949.

Arkadi Plastov

MOSCOW, May 14 (AP).—The Soviet news agency Tass has announced the death of painter Arkadi Plastov, 79, known for his realistic portrayals of Russian peasant life. Mr. Plastov studied at the Moscow Art School, but spent virtually his entire life in the village of Prislomikha on the

Two Executives Resign From French Radio-TV

PARIS, May 14 (Reuters).—French Premier Jacques Chaban-Delmas yesterday accepted the resignations of the two top men in the country's state-run ORTF radio-television network, a move that could herald a reorganization of the scandal-ridden corporation.

The resignations of director-general Jean-Jacques Bresson and board chairman Pierre de Leusse, both former top government officials, follow severe condemnation by two parliamentary committees of alleged commercial payoffs at the ORTF.

Both committees said they found evidence that top-management officials had used their positions to make money from "clandestine advertising"—mainly the practice of letting cameras pan on to brand names during regular programs.

The committees also alleged that payoffs were made to have broadcasts held in tourist centers, thereby promoting those areas.

Neither of the men who resigned yesterday have been implicated in the scandals but they have come under fire for having been unaware of such practices.

New Agaba Airport

AMMAN, Jordan, May 14 (AP).—King Hussein inaugurated yesterday the British-financed, \$4.2 million Agaba International Airport in South Jordan on the Red Sea.

Franco Has Tooth Extracted Returns to Cabinet Meeting

By Miguel Acosta

MADRID, May 14 (UPI).—Generalissimo Francisco Franco, who will be 80 in December, was reported yesterday to be fully recovered from the extraction of a throbbing abscessed tooth that caused him to cancel a major ceremonial appearance and a fishing trip.

"The chief of state is fine," said a spokesman at El Pardo Palace. "It was nothing. There are no complications."

Analysts who keep close tabs on Gen. Franco, however, were surprised Friday night when Information Minister Alfredo Sanchez Bella suddenly announced that Gen. Franco had temporarily left his regular cabinet meeting to go to the dentist to have a tooth pulled. The minister explained that Gen. Franco's doctors had told him to cancel all activities for the next few days.

Prince Juan Carlos de Borbon, Gen. Franco's designated successor, had replaced El Caudillo at the opening of the annual fair at the Casa de Campo Park in Madrid. The unexpected substitution gave rise to speculation that Gen. Franco was ill.

The unprecedented announcement was seen as an attempt to squelch talk that Gen. Franco's health is failing. The minister was careful to emphasize that

Gen. Franco, who has a reputation for spartan behavior, returned to the cabinet to after the extraction, and resume the chairmanship of the session until its end.

Informed sources close to Gen. Franco's face said he was not to have had difficulty in speaking.

The cabinet agreed, according to sources, to announce the extraction if reporters asked about Gen. Franco's health during press conference after ministerial meeting.

N.Y. Police Arrest 1 Smashing Drug Ring

NEW YORK, May 14 (AP).—A \$50-million, a-year-long sales operation in Harlem, which drugs were sold in grocery stores owned by a described as a big man in a trafficking, was smashed yesterday with the arrest of 11 persons police reported.

In a so-called factory, reportedly high-grade heroin, diluted with other substances, packaged, police seized over kilograms of what they called heroin and pushed the equipment.

The big man of the ring, said, was Curtis Powell, 37, lives in what was described as a plush duplex apartment.

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Extra Note Truce or Strikes Ends in Italy

Textile Unions Plan to Occupy Factories

By Paul Hoffmann
ROME, May 14 (NYT).—Italy's returning this week to normalcy of sorts: workers are working, and the nation's three major labor unions are planning to occupy factories.

A two-week labor truce, decreed by the government last week, ended in what seems a police assault on local and chapter unions to be first to go on strike.

Police assault on local and chapter unions to be first to go on strike.

Actually, there were quite a number of unofficial minor work stoppages during the election period. Now, with the no-strike period over, the unions are planning to occupy factories.

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UNION JACK IN PARIS—Merchant of fashionable Rue du Faubourg Saint-Honoré directing employees as they put British flag in place for Queen Elizabeth's visit. Entire street is decorated in her honor and will definitely be visible to her, for the French Presidential Elysée Palace and the British Embassy are located there.

Warm French Welcome for Queen Today

PARIS, May 14 (Reuters).—Britain's Queen Elizabeth II is assured of a warm welcome when she arrives here tomorrow on a five-day state visit.

The visit will underline the close new friendship between France and Britain and symbolize British entry into the European community.

President Georges Pompidou will be at Orly airport to greet the queen at the start of the visit, her second state visit to France. She made her first one in 1957.

The political significance of the visit, combined with the fascination British royalty holds for republican Frenchmen, guarantee a friendly reception.

Mr. Pompidou would like her stay to make the same sort of impact as the legendary state visit here in 1903 by King Edward VII, who brought about the first real "entente cordiale."

The baggage of Queen Elizabeth and her party—1,980 pounds of it—arrived at Le Bourget airport today. It was turned over to the British Embassy.

French television plans live coverage of much of the visit. It comes at a timely moment on the European scene, a year after the Franco-British summit meeting that brought the two countries closer together, a few months after Britain signed the treaty to join the Common Mar-

ket and a few weeks after French voters endorsed British entry in a referendum.

The program for the visit is crowded, taking the queen and the Duke of Edinburgh from banquets in Paris and Versailles, to the ancient Roman cities of Arles and Nîmes; in the south of France, to the races at Longchamp and finally to the river port of Rouen where the English had Joan of Arc burned at the stake more than 500 years ago.

The royal couple will stay at the Grand Trianon Palace in Versailles, which King Louis XIV built in the 17th century as a place to hold hunting parties and escape from court formalities.

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Libel Finding Is Denounced By Hochhuth

He Says U.K. Court Failed to Get Facts

ZURICH, May 14 (AP).—German playwright Rolf Hochhuth, whose controversial play "Soldiers" earned him a libel conviction in London, said yesterday that there can be no real trial in the case by a British court as long as key witnesses of wartime events are bound by secrecy.

A London court sentenced Mr. Hochhuth on May 3 to pay £50,000 damages to a former Royal Air Force pilot for suggesting he had carried out a political murder for Winston Churchill.

Pilot Edward Fuchs, the play suggested, engineered the 1943 plane crash that killed Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski, head of the Polish exile government. The play alleges the plot was conceived by Churchill to do Stalin a favor.

Mr. Hochhuth's statement, published by the Zurich Tages-Anzeiger, was his first reaction to the London trial, which he did not attend.

Military Secrecy
"The idea of a London court that I should pay the pilot... 50,000 pounds in damages has created the false impression that there was a trial in London. It did not take place, and it cannot take place as long as Her Majesty's government reminds all those Britons who would be ready to testify on the tragedy... of their secrecy as former military men, to which they are bound for the rest of their lives."

"The court respected the government's demand and did not summon any Briton or Pole to obtain confirmation of such evidence or evidence on which... my drama 'Soldiers' is based."

"The sole witness heard by the court was the plaintiff, just the pilot, who insisted he was the only one to escape alive from the Liberator he piloted, although a Lord, a Lieutenant, and a sailor, all British citizens, have stated this is not true."

There was no immediate explanation of the cause of the accident, which occurred on dry pavement on a relatively straight stretch of U.S. Highway 11-W in the foothills of the Great Smoky Mountains. Both drivers were killed.

The Syrians have been pressing Moscow for additional missile-carrying boats of the type the Egyptians used in October, 1967, to sink the Israeli destroyer Eilat.

For their air force, the Syrians, informed sources said, have been asking for more advanced planes and surface-to-air missiles.

Smallpox Rages In Bangladesh; Death Toll High

DAKKA, Bangladesh, May 14 (NYT).—A virulent smallpox epidemic of "major proportions" has broken out in Bangladesh, according to the health authorities in this transportation hub, a center of the rapidly spreading infection.

More than 2,500 cases and 700 deaths have been reported officially in the Khulna administrative division and around Rangpur, in northern Bangladesh, but doctors estimate that the actual figures for the country as a whole are 10 times as large.

"The source of the infection has been traced to Hindu refugee centers in India, particularly the large camp at Salt Lake, near Calcutta," said Dr. Strajal Islam, deputy director of health for the Khulna division.

The disease, brought to Bangladesh by Hindu refugees returning from India, has spread to the resident Muslim population, Dr. Islam said. The outbreak first noted late in April, has not been reported in the press, which is government-controlled.

Nkrumah Burial Held in Guinea

DAKAR, Senegal, May 14 (AP).—The body of former President Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana was placed today in the Camayenne mausoleum in Conakry, Guinea, the Guinean radio reported.

Referring to the mausoleum as Mr. Nkrumah's "last resting place," the radio seemed to indicate that the body would not be returned to Ghana. Mr. Nkrumah, 62, had lived in Guinea during most of his exile since a Ghana coup ousted him in 1966. He died April 27 while under treatment in Bucharest for cancer.

Dutch Liner Off Sandbar

ROME, May 14 (UPI).—A tugboat pulled the Dutch cruise ship Statendam off a sandbar on which it ran aground earlier yesterday off Civitavecchia. There were 600 passengers aboard, most of them American. One sailor suffered head injuries and was hospitalized.

CASTRO TOURS ALGERIA

CONSTANTINE, Algeria, May 14 (UPI).—Premier Fidel Castro of Cuba arrived here today to continue his tour of provincial Algeria on the seventh day of his official visit. He was accompanied by President Houari Boumedienne. Mr. Castro came from the western city of Oran where he spent two days.

14 Die as Bus, Truck Collide in Tennessee

BEAN STATION, Tenn., May 14 (AP).—A Greyhound bus carrying 28 persons and a cargo truck crashed in flames in mountainous east Tennessee early yesterday. Fourteen persons were killed and 15 injured, three critically.

There was no immediate explanation of the cause of the accident, which occurred on dry pavement on a relatively straight stretch of U.S. Highway 11-W in the foothills of the Great Smoky Mountains. Both drivers were killed.

Czechs Arrest German

MUNICH, May 14 (Reuters).—A 19-year-old West German student has been detained in Prague for tearing down Czechoslovak and Soviet flags after a celebration, the Bavarian Interior Ministry said.

Plan Attacked in Athens Press

Greek General Defends U.S. Home-Port Plan

By Mario Modiano
ATHENS, May 14 (NYT).—The general in charge of Greece's military forces today welcomed plans for U.S. warships to use a port near Athens and dismissed suggestions that the presence of American Navy families here might raise social problems.

Gen. Odysseus Angheli, chief of the Greek armed forces for the last five years, in his first interview published in Athens, also warned today that unless NATO countries build up their conventional forces they will have to resort to nuclear weapons in case of conflict.

The 58-year-old general, who commands about 200,000 Greek soldiers, sailors and airmen and backs up the present nonparliamentary regime, said in a two-page interview printed in the Athens daily Eleftheros Kosmos: "If Soviet naval buildup keeps up at the present rate, [the Soviet Union] will surpass United States naval strength within very few years."

Gen. Angheli said that the presence of the U.S. Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean "is an essential factor of balance—both as a deterrent and for support of the south flank [of NATO] in case of Soviet bloc aggression."

He disclosed that Greece and the United States were currently discussing home port facilities for six American warships beginning later this year. They would berth probably in the bay of Elefsis, west of Athens. "Later, by the end of 1973 or early 1974, two or three more warships will be added. These will probably berth in the Bay of Megara, further west," he said.

"These arrangements are purely administrative and have no strategic value whatever," he said.

Gen. Angheli rejected suggestions that the settlement of U.S. Navy families in the Athens area might cause social problems. "There is a population of 2.5 million in this area," he said. "The home port facilities involve a total of 8,000 persons including officers and men and their families... Some 60,000 foreigners reside permanently in the Athens area today, including 3,000 American diplomats and military with their families. How can the situation change by adding 10,000 more?"

The general said that there were 20,000 tourists in the capital area daily at any one time. "Social threat comes more from the stray tourists, some of whom

sleep in the streets and in parks, than from the officers and men of the U.S. Navy and their families."

Greek press commentators have opposed the home-port plans on the grounds of possible social friction. One Athens newspaper asked for a quote to be imposed on colored Navy families—no more than 5 percent of the total—while another demanded a nationwide referendum on the home-port issue.

"To be meaningful, a referendum would have to ask the question: 'Should Greece stay in NATO?'" the general said. "Because it is farcical to say 'We cannot face the Soviet threat alone and need American help. In case of war, however, by the time the Americans get here, we'll have succumbed. So, part of the American forces must be in this area in peacetime. But we don't want them in our ports.'"

Gen. Angheli blamed the "demagoguery of politicians" in NATO countries for the failure of members to boost the alliance's conventional power.

"If we ask the people directly, they would be 85 percent in favor of higher defense spending. But the politicians are forever trying with each other to cut down on defense."

Greece has curbed its politicians since the 1967 military coup that elevated Gen. Angheli to the top military job. "Western society," he argued, "...suffers from boredom, sensuality and greed. It is not willing to spend for maintaining the military balance. Yet NATO leaders have warned that its forces are unable to match the Soviet bloc on the conventional plane and will be forced to resort to nuclear weapons from the opening stages of a [conflict]."

Castro Tours Algeria

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Southeast Asia (Bangkok, Singapore, Hong Kong)



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Okinawa Shift Is Bad News To Prostitutes
TOKYO, May 14 (AP).—Ten thousand prostitutes face unemployment in Okinawa with the return of the island base to Japan. Prostitution is banned under Japanese law.
The Okinawa police are uncertain how soon or how strictly the law will be enforced. One official said legislation alone cannot end prostitution on the island.
Okinawa's economy has had little to sustain it except spending by the U.S. government on its military bases and by some 45,000 servicemen stationed there.

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Wallace Bid Nears Peak

In 2 States
Michigan, Maryland
He Precede Decline

By R.W. Apple Jr.
BRIARCLIFF, Md. (AP)—The climax of Gov. George Wallace's powerful insurgent campaign for the Democratic nomination appears to be Tuesday in Michigan and Maryland, primary

and the regular politicians in both states have abandoned their cars and brave words about busing, belligerent, outspoken Alabama governor. They now contend that he will probably win preferential balloting in both states, a substantial share of the vote in Michigan and Maryland's 53 and Michigan's 127 delegates to the Democratic convention.

Signs of Revolt

But in the long run, party regulars are expected to give the governor a hard time. Some of the delegates theoretically pledged to support Wallace in other states are plotting anti-Wallace plays. They are rightly mine at the convention, Gov. Wallace said last Friday night after a rally in Cambridge on the eastern shore of Maryland, "that's the kind of thing that would make me think very strongly about running on a third party in the future."

Aims at Governors

The governor's next major target will be the blocs of uncommitted delegates already picked in such Southern states as South Carolina and Georgia. By playing on his demonstrated voting ability in his states and neighboring states, he hopes to make the relatively moderate Democratic bloc more difficult to count on in several states and add the Wallace effort. In Georgia, for example, Gov. Jimmy Carter must protect his seat from attack by Lt. Gov. Roy Maddox, who could be expected to try to make trouble if Carter threw his support to Hubert H. Humphrey.

But he is violently opposed to busing, even one-way busing that would bring black children into his son's school three blocks away. "My child will never be bused into Detroit or anywhere for integration purposes. Busing—that's the only issue I'm interested in. It's the biggest issue in this campaign."

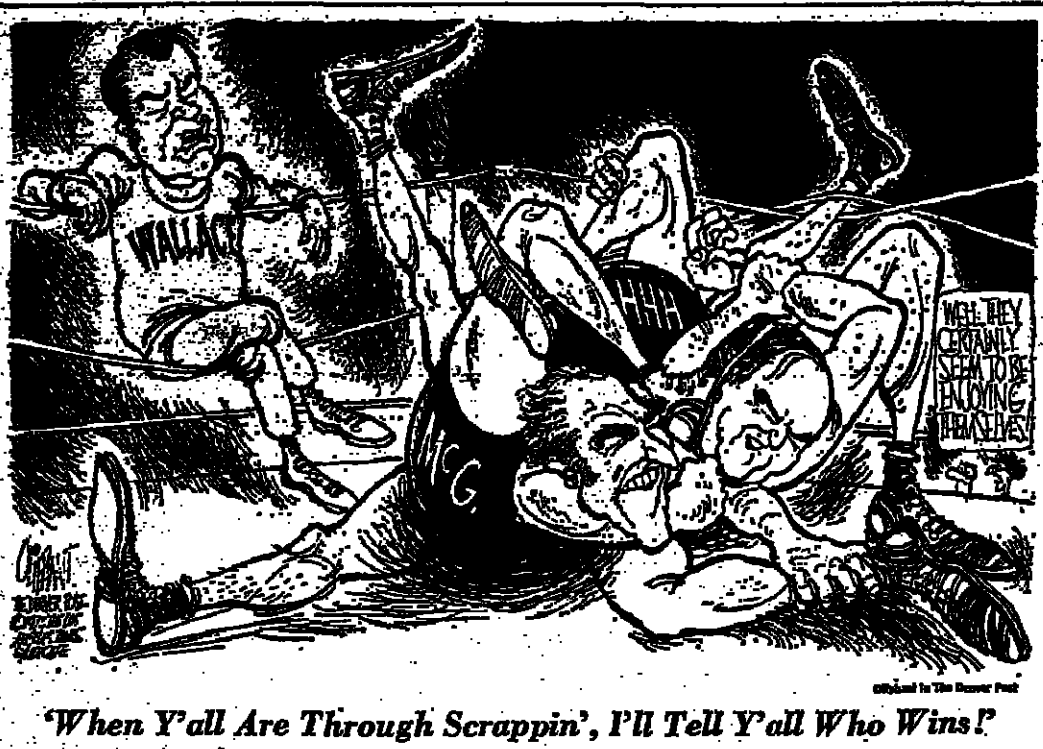
Like Dewey Burton, there are hundreds of thousands in Michigan who will vote for George Wallace in Tuesday's primary—and they make the Alabama governor the most important political phenomenon in this traditionally liberal state.

Dewey Burton became a "line rat" at Ford's Wilson plant when he was 18 years old, full of hope for the future. When his son, David, was born, he and his wife, Iona, bought their bungalow for \$14,800.

Two Reasons
"There are two things you buy a home for—how close you are to a school and how close you are to a shopping center," Mr. Burton said. "What burns me to the bottom of my bones is that I paid an excessive amount of money so that my son could walk three blocks to school. I'm not going to pay big high-school taxes and pay more for a home so that somebody can ship my son 30

Nebraska Results
LINCOLN (AP)—Final results from the late-counting Nebraska primary further boosted McGovern's lead in delegates to the Democratic National Convention. McGovern got 15 of the 22 delegates in final mail returns completed Friday last. Tuesday's voting, if it follows the pre-convention total delegates to 338.

Humphrey, who got the most delegates, is second with 241 1/2. Gov. Wallace and Sen. Ed. Brooke have 128 1/2. A total of 1,509 is needed to win the Democratic nomination.



"When Y'all Are Through Scrappin', I'll Tell Y'all Who Wins!"

A Michigan Democrat's View

For Wallace and Against Busing

By Nan Robertson

DETROIT (AP)—Dewey Burton is going to vote for George C. Wallace for President in the Democrats' Michigan primary on Tuesday.

He is 26 years old, short and thick, with a gravelly voice and a gap-toothed grin. He lives with a warm-hearted pretty wife, a rollicking, 6-year-old son and a scrawny-footed great Dane puppy in an immaculate bungalow he owns in Redford Township, a white, working-class suburb on Detroit's western edge.

He struggles out of bed at 4 a.m. five days a week. He drives 20 miles to the Ford Motor Co. plant at Wyand. His job begins at 5:42 a.m. as the first car moves past him on the assembly line. It ends at 2:12 p.m. after he has wiped clean one side of 217 Thunderbirds, Mark IV's and Lincoln Continentals before their first coat of paint.

Then he drives his beat-up 1960 Thunderbird back to the tiny house with the orchid-colored front door and a plaster reproduction of Rodin's "The Kiss" by the living-room sofa. After supper, he goes to his neighbor's garage to work long hours on the family hearse—a shark-nosed 1963 Stinson he "customized" himself.

The neighbor, thrown out of steady work 18 months ago, has posted a sign by his back entrance: "Our God is not dead—somebody's gonna be."

Dewey Burton is a man of contrasts: independent, energetic and sensitive, yet seeming old and trapped.

He is in love with cars; he hates his job at the auto plant, which he finds boring, brutalizing and endlessly repetitive. He is smart, driving, a compulsive worker, splitting over with ideas; he cannot be promoted. He doesn't read newspapers, but he speaks his mind and his friends listen. He respects welfare chieftains. He was on welfare as a child after his parents deserted him.

He calls the black man who is president of his local union "the best president we've ever had." He has no qualms about his son going to school with blacks. And if a black family moved on his block—and he wouldn't object—he bets they would take better care of their home than the white folks on welfare down near the corner, whose conduct scandalizes him.

But he is violently opposed to busing, even one-way busing that would bring black children into his son's school three blocks away. "My child will never be bused into Detroit or anywhere for integration purposes. Busing—that's the only issue I'm interested in. It's the biggest issue in this campaign."

Like Dewey Burton, there are hundreds of thousands in Michigan who will vote for George Wallace in Tuesday's primary—and they make the Alabama governor the most important political phenomenon in this traditionally liberal state.

Dewey Burton became a "line rat" at Ford's Wilson plant when he was 18 years old, full of hope for the future. When his son, David, was born, he and his wife, Iona, bought their bungalow for \$14,800.

miles away to get an inferior education.

Only his family, and cars, give him solace now. Mr. Burton spends almost all of his time outside the factory fashioning cars into wondrous shapes and painting them with exotic designs and colors. He can even build a car from scratch.

For three years, while his wife took one job after another, including hiring out as a maid, Mr. Burton struggled toward an industrial-management degree in a community college, going "half whipped" to his regular job. Late in 1970, he quit six months short of "that piece of paper" and it almost broke Iona's heart.

Last year he spent six months trying to run a small bumper and paint shop—"Dewey's Custom Illustrations"—on the side. It went bankrupt.

He passed tests for foreman and skilled-trades apprentice, but he's never moved up. He's still at what Iona calls bitterly "a dummy type job."

"I hate my job. I hate the people I work for. I hate having to drive so far to work," Mr. Burton said. "I'm doing the same job as the fellow working across from me and he quit in the eighth grade. It's kinda stupid to work that hard and achieve so little." But "once you're there, there's no other way to make as much money and get the benefits. Ford's our security blanket. I'm a security-crat. If I leave, I lose eight years' seniority."

What his wife calls his "mouth-ing off" at the plant has led to a bad record of disciplinary actions for what seem to be minor infractions of the rules. His foreman find him "pushy" and much too outspoken about his complaints.

At age 26, he feels exhausted and deeply frustrated. He has arthritis, gout. His wife has an ulcer.

The Burtons do think his wages—his gross pay was \$189.90 last week and his take-home \$134.68—are enough to carry them. But "I don't have no self-satisfaction in my job," the husband said. In 1968 Mr. Burton voted for Hubert Humphrey, "as a union man coming from a long line of F.D.R. Democrats. People have been telling me since I was a child that when the Democrats were in office, everybody was put to work."

He thinks President Nixon means unemployment but wouldn't vote for Sen. Humphrey now. The reason is that he is convinced in his own mind that Sen. Humphrey "said right here in Detroit, in simple, plain English, I believe in forced integration through busing. I will not send anybody to the White House who doesn't represent what I believe in."

ally, or even put on a bumper sticker.

But he'll vote Tuesday. He will vote against the dreariness of his dead-end job, the threat to take his child away and the dollars he thinks he's forced to pay to support the welfare drones.

Dewey Burton knows only one way to protest now:

"I'm voting for Wallace."

A Long Distance Between Strasbourg and Brussels

Debate on European Parliament Revives

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS (AP)—Sicco Mansholt, European Economic Community president, will hold a conference today with the leaders of all the political parties represented in the Strasbourg-based European Parliament.

Their objective is to establish some guidelines which will strengthen the links between the Brussels bureaucracy and the Strasbourg Parliament. As this is an issue which is high on the agenda of the European summit meeting which will take place in October, today's meeting assumes some importance.

Since the Common Market began, the distance between its institutions in Brussels and their nominal custodian, the European Parliament in Strasbourg, has been infinitely greater than the five-hour train journey. Indeed, the gap has been so wide that over the years, hard-headed negotiations in the EEC capital have seemed to reduce the semblance of democratic control acted out in Strasbourg to little more than a charade—idealistic, even endearing, but irrelevant.

The question of extending the European Parliament's powers has been argued over the 15 years since the Rome Treaty's signing. It has had an absorbing attraction for politicians and academics and innumerable studies have been formulated—to virtually no effect. The latest of these—the Vedel Report has just been produced and will be discussed at today's meeting. There are signs

that this time the European Parliamentary handwagon may start to roll.

The report is named after its chairman, Prof. George Vedel, dean of the Law Faculty at Paris University, whose 14-man committee included two Britons. By no standards is it a radical document.

Its basic theme is that the European Parliament's power should be increased "as soon as possible." At present they are limited and mainly consultative. The Parliament acts chiefly as a forum for expressing views on EEC policies rather than deciding their content.

The main point is that the Parliament has no control whatsoever over decisions taken by the Council of Ministers in Brussels, which is the real dynamo of Common Market policy-making. Prof. Vedel suggests that to counteract this, the Parliament should be able to approve or reject Council decisions in certain areas and advance the principle of "co-decision."

A Final Say

What this jargon word means is that the Parliament should have a final say. So as not to offend nationalistic sensitivities—particularly those in France—the report suggests "co-decision" would be limited at first to the ratification of trade agreements with nonmember countries, to any changes made in the treaties which established the Common Market, and to deals in areas

such as economic and monetary union which are not explicitly mentioned in the Rome Treaty.

At a later stage, Prof. Vedel and his colleagues suggest, such decision-taking powers ought to be extended to other areas like agriculture and transport. Here it is recommended that the Parliament should have a "suspensive veto" with the possibility of sending a decision back to the Council of Ministers for it to take a second look. Having made these common-sense proposals, the Vedel Report produces its ace.

By 1978, it says, no Council decision should be put into effect without first being ratified by the European Parliament.

Of all the issues bound up with national sovereignty in the Common Market the most sterile argument has been between France and the other five over the question of direct election to the European Parliament. The Rome Treaty is vague on this point, and the French have always insisted that there cannot be a democratically elected Parliament until it has more power. They have gone on to insist that it cannot have more power unless there is a political force in the EEC for it to debate with—a so-called "interlocutor valable."

The Vedel Report has sought to break out of this circular logic by arguing that direct election need not necessarily be a precondition for a stronger Parliament. The question is whether

the French, whose strategy in the Common Market has undergone significant change under President Georges Pompidou, will accept these die-hard arguments.

Light of Day

At some point, the draft convention on the election of the European Parliament by universal suffrage which was drawn up 12 years ago will see the light of day again. This proposes that the number of European Parliament members should be trebled and their term of office extended to five years. To avoid a sudden change-over, it says there should be a transition period during which one third of the 426 members would continue to be appointed by the national parliaments—that is, indirectly, as before.

It is one of the oddities of the Common Market that there is scarcely an issue it has not at some point researched and discussed—only to have the report noted and filed away.

Political imperatives, the result of quite different pressures than enthusiasm for the "European ideal," are needed to revive them. The Vedel Report matches the mood of concern in all member country capitals that the Brussels machine and the vast fortune of taxpayers' money it annually consumes should be subject to some kind of parliamentary control. Although this has been self-evident from the beginning, it is clear that this year and next something will at last be done.

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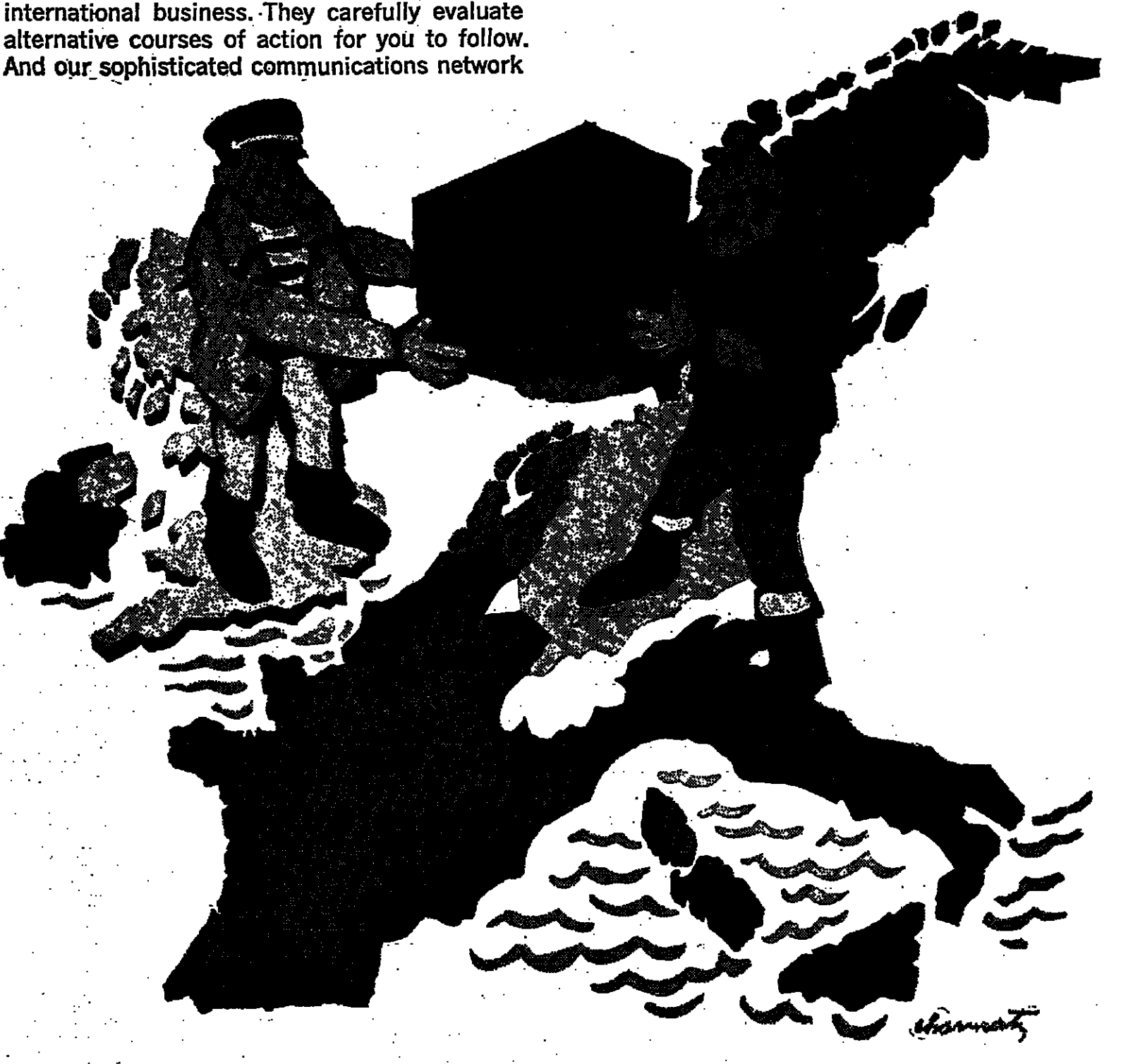
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Comment.

James Reston, C.L. Sulzberger, Tom Wicker, Joseph Kraft, Russell Baker, Art Buchwald—read them in the Tribune. And these are just a few of the editorial commentators whose signed columns appear in this international newspaper.

Schools.

Where to send them to school? The Education Directory is a regular feature of the International Herald Tribune. Schools and other educational services all over Europe are listed—for the eager-to-learn from six to sixty.

The Problem of Power

"Everyone knows," said Le Duc Tho on Friday, "that the most arduous problem now existing" between the two opposing sides in Vietnam "is the problem of power in South Vietnam." And, as Mr. Tho did not say, everyone knows that the chief obstacle to a resolution of that problem is that neither side trusts the other's professed goals.

Both Hanoi and Washington have stated that their purposes are not military victory, but a political settlement. Mr. Nixon has offered to extract all American forces, after an internationally supervised cease-fire goes into effect, and American prisoners are returned. Mr. Tho, speaking for his government, insists on a political arrangement before a cease-fire, one which would require President Thieu's resignation and the reorganization of the Saigon government, based on a tripartite grouping. The latter bears a close resemblance to the Laotian "settlement," in which the government was composed of royalists (substitute supporters of the existing regime in Saigon), Pathet Lao (substitute Viet Cong) and neutralists.

Neither program would insure a good government for South Vietnam. Mr. Nixon's latest statement says nothing about the kind of political arrangements that might be worked out after a cease-fire; the Laos precedent is not a happy one for Mr. Tho's outlined plan. But either would bring an end to the current fighting and permit American forces to be withdrawn.

If, as Hanoi maintains, Vietnamization is a failure, what has it to fear from a cease-fire, if that produces the withdrawal of all American forces? On the other hand, the military successes of North Vietnam thus far in its offensive have been primarily at the expense of the people in whose interests it says it is fighting. To be sure, after the Americans pull out, the odium of the war will doubtless be placed by official Vietnamese organs upon them—but the people of South Vietnam will not forget they were bombed by troops of North Vietnam, or massacred (in Hue, for example, during the Tet offensive) by the Viet Cong.

As for the Americans, they have good reason to doubt the practicality, in any democratic terms, of a popular-front government. There is a long history of debilitating frictions and perversions of popular will under such circumstances. Nevertheless, a similar degree of uncertainty and risk would undoubtedly result from withdrawing all American forces under a cease-fire, without any political settlement at all.

In other words, when all the oratory is blown aside, the framework for an end to the Vietnamese war—or at least a more or less prolonged pause in its most acute agonies—does exist. It would be worse than folly to permit responsible statesmen to compound those agonies because of pride, mutual suspicions or a continuation of the search for political ends by Clausewitz's "other means."

Tighter Steel Quotas

The art of political euphemism achieves golden heights whenever the government proclaims new barriers to foreign trade. Now it is President Nixon declaring his pleasure in announcing that "the steel producers of Japan, the European community and the United Kingdom have expressed their intention to restrain on a voluntary basis their exports of steel mill products to the United States during the next three years." This voluntary agreement, he says, "represents a substantial improvement over the arrangements of the last three years and will enable domestic steel producers to make their plans with confidence that imports will not be disruptive..."

Translated from Orwellian double talk into ordinary English, this announcement would have read: "The United States government, acting as bargaining agent for American steel producers, has talked and threatened the steel cartels of Europe and Japan into accepting a stiff cut in their quotas, thereby further restricting competition in the American steel market."

The United States government, by warning of worse protectionist moves of the kind envisaged in the Hartke-Burke bill if the foreign producers did not accede, got them to accept a 10 percent reduction in their quotas from last year, an annual rate of increase of only 2.5 percent in sales to this country (compared to a 5 percent growth rate under the 1969-71 quota agreement) and tight tonnage limits on product categories, which will further limit competition.

Thus the United States government has done what the steel industry could not do for itself because of the anti-trust laws. It has, in effect, put together the old international steel cartel. From an American standpoint, this move reduces the threat of further incursions by more efficient foreign producers and, in due course, would enable American producers to raise prices sharply without threat of losing their share of the domestic market.

This has already been the effect of the 1969-71 quota agreement. From 1960 until the end of 1968, steel prices were remarkably stable, rising at an annual rate of only three-quarters of 1 percent because they were held

in check by foreign competition. But, in three years since the steel import quotas went into effect, steel prices have risen at an annual rate of 7.2 percent, or 10 times as fast. The steel industry, following the lead of Bethlehem Steel Corp., has now undertaken to maintain current price schedules until next January, but it will be interesting to see what happens thereafter, since the import quotas will continue while price controls may or may not.

This disguised national subsidy to the domestic steel industry is likely to prove costly to American consumers and to other steel-using American producers as well, in their struggle for markets at home and abroad. Cost-cutting becomes a merry-go-round when unions feel free to demand increases well above productivity gains, knowing that protection from foreign competition will permit producers to pass price hikes on to domestic consumers. Indeed, the absence of foreign competition also eliminates a spur to productivity and efficiency, intensifying the problem.

In the long run, it will do neither the American steel industry nor the economy generally any good to be insulated from foreign competition. Protection breeds demands for still greater protection. The thrust of American economic policy should be in just the opposite direction—toward freer international trade. This will demand far greater stress on the domestic adjustments needed to keep American industry competitive and on programs to shift workers into fields where job opportunities are growing.

The nation needs a strong and healthy steel industry—both for economic and national security reasons—but there has not been adequate governmental study of how large that industry should be or of measures that will help the industry reach desirable objectives in terms of product mix and location as well as total size. Instead, national policy has represented an ad hoc protectionist response to immediate political pressures. The administration may indeed seek to cleave to liberal trade principles, as its spokesmen insist, yet, by too ready acquiescence to the demands of favored industries, it undermines its own basic objectives.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Elizabeth in France

The queen's state visit to France this week puts the crown of success on Mr. Heath's policy of integrating Britain with Europe. But unlike earlier manifestations of the entente cordiale this will not be an exclusive Anglo-French affair, aimed at Germany. It will be an occasion for general European rejoicing, just as in the recent past Anglo-French hostility has been an occasion of general European regret.

That the French will give our monarch an enthusiastic welcome is nothing new. But that all Europe will enjoy the spectacle and join in the cheering—that really is new, and highly encouraging.

—From the Sunday Telegraph (London).

Unreality

U.S. presidential speeches on Vietnam—whether from Johnson or Nixon—have always had something unreal about them. It is not an ocean that separates the California coast from Indochina but a bottomless political and cultural gulf. To be convinced of this, it is enough to hear with what contempt the White House speaks of the adversary and how the richest nation in the world talks of "international outlaws," the "law" being of course the one Washington intends to dictate.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

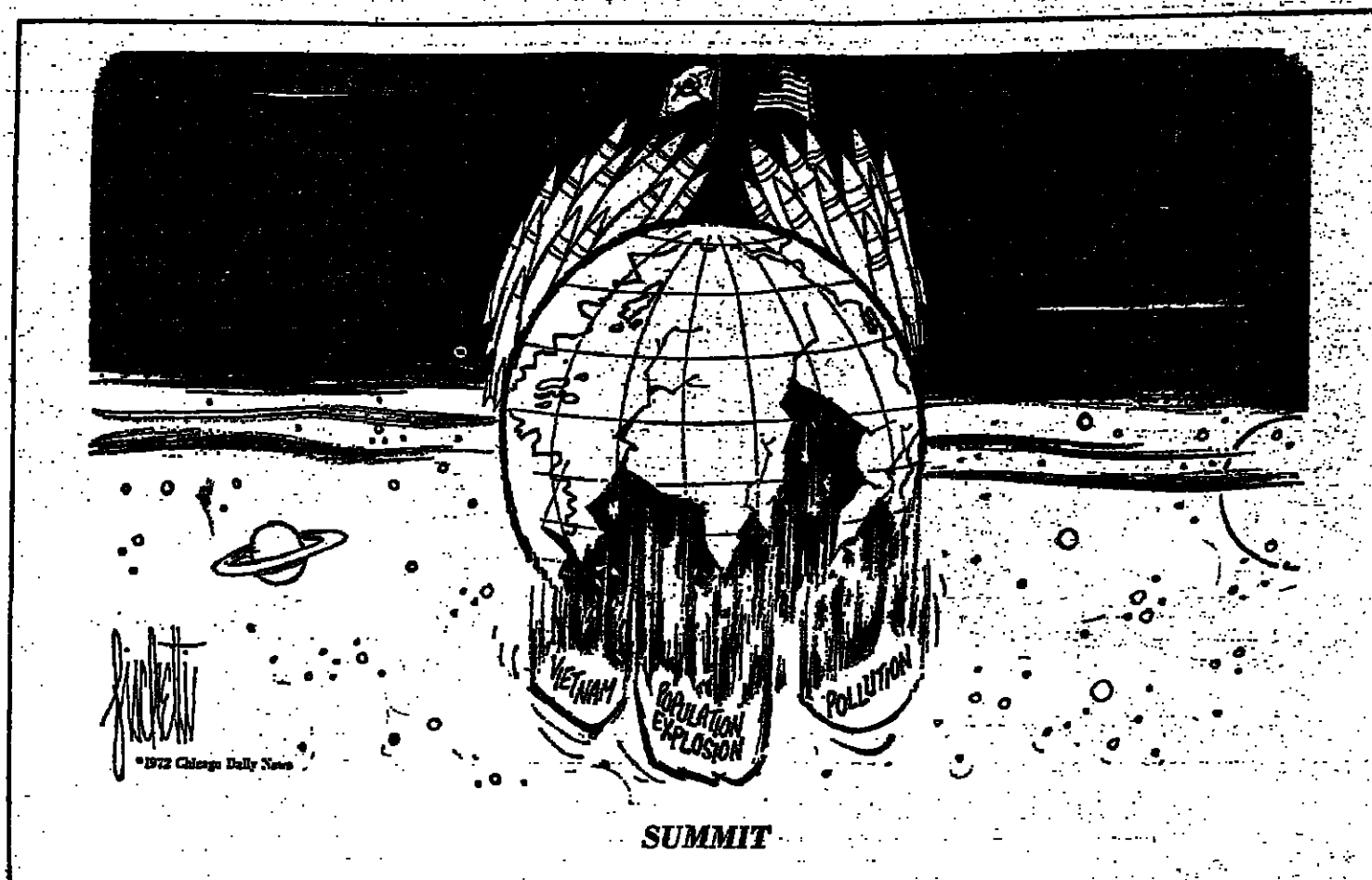
May 15, 1897

LAKEPORT, Calif.—Mrs. Lily Langtry obtained her divorce in the courts here today on the evidence of witnesses from London. There was no opposition to the suit, and Mr. Langtry did not appear. Mrs. Langtry, on her first visit to California some years ago, leased a cozy cottage on Liberty Heights, at the Mission in San Francisco, and took up her residence there with a view to becoming a legal resident, in order to obtain a divorce.

Fifty Years Ago

May 15, 1922

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Although it is a long time until November, when 34 members of the United States Senate and 435 members of the House of Representatives are to be elected, primary campaigns are in full blast in many of the states and others will start soon. Many of the contests are of more than passing interest, involving the renomination or defeat of men long in the public life of the nation. The next primary of importance is in Pennsylvania.



The Lessons of History

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—If there is any redeeming quality about this gaudy nuclear age, it is that Moscow and Washington seem to know when to hold back when one of them risks a major collision with the other. They both go crazy from time to time, but not together.

When the Soviet Union invaded Hungary and later Czechoslovakia, risking a clash with the United States to impose Moscow's control over Eastern Europe, Washington absorbed the confrontation. When the British and French used force to achieve their critical objectives in the Suez crisis, Moscow, which could have slaughtered them both, held its fire.

When Khrushchev misjudged President Kennedy after the Vienna summit and ran into Kennedy's blockade against placing Soviet missiles in Cuba, the Moscow Politburo turned the missile ships around and fired Nikita.

And now, again, when President Nixon, facing the collapse of his whole policy in Vietnam, turned loose the bombers and the mines and challenged Soviet power, Moscow has turned away from the challenge and re-invited him to the Soviet Union to talk about the more important questions of the world.

Well, this is some kind of progress, not much but some. The President and Secretary of Defense Laird and Secretary of State Rogers, all of whom know better, have been complaining that Moscow has been irresponsible and even reckless in supplying far less arms to Hanoi than they have to Saigon, and they are now very pleased with themselves that the Moscow summit is apparently going on, and the White House press secretary, Ron Ziegler, in the exuberance of his 33d birthday, is proclaiming the success of the President's military and diplomatic policy.

The main point, however, is quite different. Moscow could have accepted the President's military challenge. The Soviets were not blocked by the U.S. mines in Haiphong. They could have flown missiles to Hanoi, as they did to Cairo, that could have attacked the U.S. aircraft carriers whose bombers are now ranging over the battlefields of Hue and Kontum, and attacking the railroads from China to Hanoi, and seeding Haiphong harbor with mines.

Power Restained

But so far, they have restrained their power as the U.S. has throughout the Vietnam war, and as Washington did when Moscow

fished a major war over Hungary and Czechoslovakia. The critical decisions of avoiding world war now rest with Washington and Moscow. They are both the most powerful and least experienced of the major states. They have totally different philosophies of life, and conflicting vital national interests in their relations with the two rising industrial powers of Japan and Germany. But they both have as much to lose by major war as anybody else, so at the moment of ultimate crisis they usually tend to draw back.

The result of this mutual terror and selfishness between Washington and Moscow is not too bad. The Western Europeans, who dominated world politics in the 18th and 19th centuries, think the new world giants are often clumsy, boorish and reckless, which is true, but at least the new giants have managed to avoid a world war under their awkward and provocative leadership for 77 years—seven more than the tragic 1919-29 span between the two world wars—and, while they both jockey for position and fight

limited battles against one another all over the world, they don't let pride and conflict over secondary issues provoke them into a major war.

Nixon has been asking, almost pleading, with Moscow and Peking to help him out of his troubles in Vietnam, and even offering concessions which amount to a concealed surrender. But they don't help him much, and keep on supplying arms to Hanoi. But when he feels trapped, and takes reckless risks, and challenges them openly, they avoid his challenge, condemn his bombing, and invite him to Moscow to talk about more important things.

The men in the Kremlin don't mind if Nixon uses the Moscow summit in his campaign for reelection, or pretends that his bombing and mining in North Vietnam has forced Moscow to climb down. They have already given Hanoi enough modern arms to fight the battle for Hue, even against U.S. air and naval power, so they are waiting, and talking, and letting their officials go to the White House and have their

pictures taken with the President as if the crisis in Vietnam were nothing more than an awkward incident in U.S.-Soviet relations.

Let him bomb, and mine, and bluster all he likes, Moscow seems to be saying, while he withdraws his troops. Moscow is willing to save his face, and tolerate his threats, just so he doesn't go too far and keeps digging himself into deeper trouble. This is irritating for Moscow, but tolerable. It makes Washington look reckless and Moscow patient.

But one thing Moscow will not do in Vietnam anymore than Washington did in the crises of Hungary and Czechoslovakia: it will not let the provocations and propaganda filter down into a test of strength between the nuclear giants. It will let Nixon do what he can to get out of his mess in Vietnam, but it will not let minor problems provoke it into a major war, and this is at least a little better than in the days when the great powers went to war over the murder of an archduke in the Balkans.

Will the Horse Speak Soon?

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—Seventeen years ago, that hardy political perennial, Harold Stassen, headed President Eisenhower's Foreign Operations Administration and was worrying about Vietnam. He told me (Jan. 13, 1955):

"We now feel the Communists cannot take Indochina except by force. The main problem is: Are you going to maintain an army so big that you need a dictatorial system in order to maintain it, or are you going to build an army only large enough to defend the internal security of the country and at the same time permit the improvement of living standards in the country's economy?"

Nobody, he continued, could be "sure that we are going to be able to hold Vietnam but, on the other hand, we cannot give up while there is even one chance in fifty." He told a story about a certain man condemned to death by the Emperor. The man begged only one last favor. When asked what, he said: "Before I die I would like to be able to teach the Emperor's favorite black horse to speak."

This intrigued the Emperor, who inquired how long it would take to do this. The condemned man answered probably he could accomplish it within a year. When he returned to prison, his cellmates asked how he had saved himself from execution. He explained.

They then asked: "But do you really think you can teach the horse to speak?" The man replied: "Anything can happen within a year. I might die a pleasant, peaceful death. The Emperor might die. And, who knows, I might even teach the horse to speak."

During the second Eisenhower administration and those of Kennedy and Johnson, this policy of equine education produced a steady stream of U.S. interest: more and more advice, money, arms and eventually men. Yet, despite bloody battles and feverish diplomacy, nothing definitive happened.

When President Nixon took office he sent for various private advisers among whom was Dean Acheson, the former Secretary of State and an ardent Nixon opponent. Acheson told the new President that we had in Vietnam too small a force to crush the opposition and too large a force to be accepted by the patience of the American people. Nixon eventually concluded that Acheson was right. He

brought back most of our ground troops and scheduled the return of the rest. This was the start of "Vietnamization" and a Nixon doctrine based on the precept that Uncle Sam helps those who help themselves.

Although the war is now in its most heated stage and huge U.S. aerial and naval armadas are directly engaged, there are no ground actions involving Americans. If the Saigon regime is able, with this notable assistance, to stand off General Giap, perhaps the horse will at last begin to speak.

That is a very big "if." Yet, it is apparent that Moscow and Peking are almost as eager as Washington to prevent the Indochina conflict from getting out of hand. One cannot sensibly speculate on the present military situation. A French general who formerly commanded his country's Indochina forces claims Giap is in danger at An Loc because if he cannot overrun that provincial capital he will be unable to extricate his troops as he can do at Hue. Who knows? The French were not notable for their strategic successes against Giap.

Nevertheless, should this latest campaign bog down in another stalemate, further negotiations will inevitably begin. The primordial question remains: Can a new political regime be created in Saigon that will not be devoured from within by Hanoi's tentacles?

Should McGovern win, the same technique likely to be employed in the campaign against Mr. Nixon. The McGovern campaign has carefully collected and served the card files of the thousands of volunteers who worked in the primary and

primary campaigns across the nation, some in nearly every town. This large army of volunteers would be again by vast numbers of adroit recruits gathered through a slogan and other appeal help in a "people's crusade."

Many problems still stand the way, including charges being "radical" on abortion or other social issues intended to undercut him with Catholics, and charges of being a "fascist" connected to fascist attempts to undercut him Jewish voters. The cynical wisdom is that when votes McGovern's positions on defense and other issues to be further left than his previous style, many of them will away. This may or may not be true.

Those who tend to wish this unusual and often-cynical candidacy as "too far out" taking a risk. "I hope the people do to George McGovern what the Democrats did to estimate him," said his political coordinator, Gary S. Nebrasko last week. "If do that, we'll kill them."

Enough Sacrifice
Once again we see the desperate lashing-out in frustration that characterizes our President's approach to Vietnam (NYT May 9).

We've sacrificed enough to help the South Vietnamese, apparently with little effect on their ability to defend themselves. The American people must publicly reject this obsessed leadership before our nation becomes "locked-in" on its mistakes, as did the German people in the 1930s.

BOB AND DORIS ZUMWALT, Notre Dame de Grayevonch, France.

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The Laughing At McGovern Has Stopped

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON.—They long when he sat down to a seemingly hapless and one-note Johnny from the Dakotas applying for the big job in the nation and the That was 16 months ago, he formally declared his candidacy—but hardly anyone laughing today.

As matters stand, Sen. George McGovern, D., S. D., has a chance to win the Democratic presidential nomination, depending largely on an abroad now hanging in the air—a fair to excellent to be elected.

He is a paradoxical figure, a serene and gentle-faced burning ambition and some convictions and proposals, son of a minister and the pastor of a church at Mount Lakota, S. D., while attending Methodist theological seminary his youth, he comes on as a teacher or a counsellor, not a politician. Unlike most other political figures, he often speaks of morality and justice and taken to closing his speeches with a passage of Deuteronomy.

Perhaps because he is doing there is something elusive about McGovern the candidate, as difficult to analyze as the past of a church and standards. Somehow, the himself seems less vivid many of those around him through all those months of the beginning of his crusade, is told, his was the greatest most unshakable certitude it would succeed.

Prospects Bright

The prospect, which seemed dim for so long, has never brighter. The early and primaries have narrowed Democratic presidential stakes to a race between McGovern and Sen. Hubert Humphrey, D., Minn. Both of paigns are rolling down the toward the California prize a little more than three weeks from now. It may well be that McGovern beats Humphrey handily in California, the first major state, and this is at least a little better than in the days when the great powers went to war over the murder of an archduke in the Balkans.

Given the crucial importance of the California primary, McGovern campaign is marshaling its forces. "Work for Sen. McGovern in exotic California. By one, two or three weeks in ward, exciting West Coast areas," said a handbill in McGovern headquarters at On the 15th, last week, and an anti-20,000 to 30,000 volunteers outside or inside the state massing on the coast to do that.

Using computer techniques of data workers, 22 area offices organized, assembly district lines, McGovern operations plan a telephone mass of more than a million calls to households in the capped by personal visits to those who indicate an interest in their tiger. If it comes planned, this will be a grass-roots campaign of stage proportions.

Should McGovern win, the same technique likely to be employed in the campaign against Mr. Nixon. The McGovern campaign has carefully collected and served the card files of the thousands of volunteers who worked in the primary and primary campaigns across the nation, some in nearly every town. This large army of volunteers would be again by vast numbers of adroit recruits gathered through a slogan and other appeal help in a "people's crusade."

Many problems still stand the way, including charges being "radical" on abortion or other social issues intended to undercut him with Catholics, and charges of being a "fascist" connected to fascist attempts to undercut him Jewish voters. The cynical wisdom is that when votes McGovern's positions on defense and other issues to be further left than his previous style, many of them will away. This may or may not be true.

Those who tend to wish this unusual and often-cynical candidacy as "too far out" taking a risk. "I hope the people do to George McGovern what the Democrats did to estimate him," said his political coordinator, Gary S. Nebrasko last week. "If do that, we'll kill them."

Enough Sacrifice
Once again we see the desperate lashing-out in frustration that characterizes our President's approach to Vietnam (NYT May 9).

We've sacrificed enough to help the South Vietnamese, apparently with little effect on their ability to defend themselves. The American people must publicly reject this obsessed leadership before our nation becomes "locked-in" on its mistakes, as did the German people in the 1930s.

BOB AND DORIS ZUMWALT, Notre Dame de Grayevonch, France.

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July 1, 1972

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1990

...and the other 1000 are in the same position as the first 1000.

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...the ...

the 1990s, the number of people in the United States who are 65 years of age or older is projected to increase from 20 million to 35 million, and the number of people 75 years of age or older is projected to increase from 10 million to 15 million (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996).

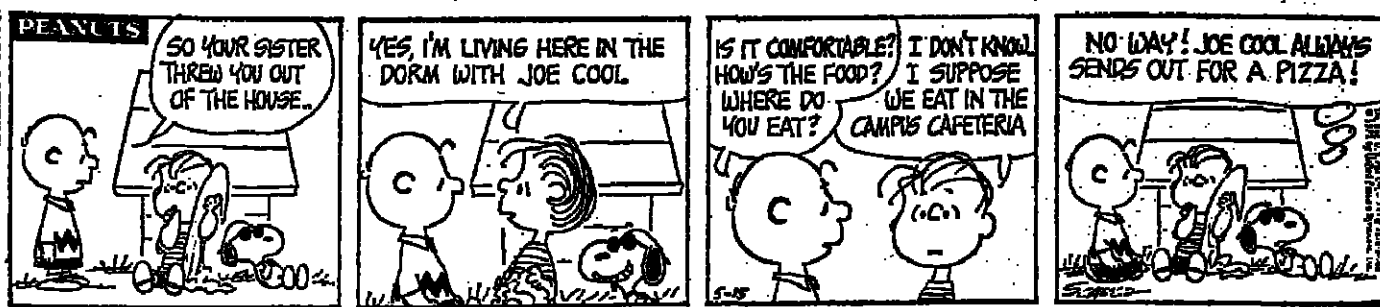
...the fact that the *Journal of the American Medical Association* is the largest medical journal in the world, and that it is the only one that is published weekly.

...and the fact that the *Journal* is a journal of the American Psychological Association, the largest and most prestigious organization in the field of psychology, adds to the journal's prestige and the impact of its research.

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is expected to increase from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of people aged 65 and over is expected to increase from 250 million to 450 million. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion.

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PEANUTS



B.C.



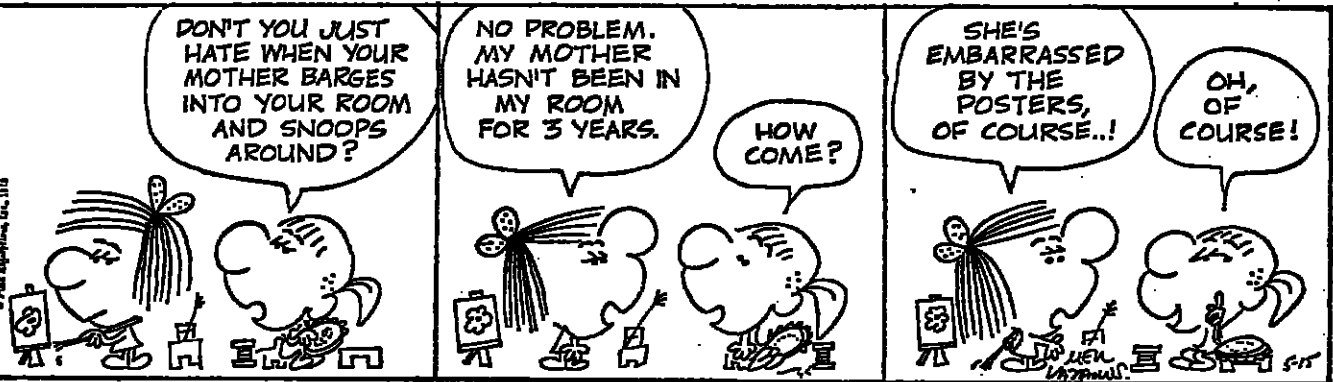
L.I.L. ABNER



BEE TLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POCO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The most important single contribution to the theory of defensive play was made by a man who made no claim to eminence as a player—Hy Lavinthal of Trenton, N.J., who invented the suit-preference signal in 1933.

Today's Hand

NORTH			
♠ J32			
♥ KQ1074			
♦ Q8			
♣ Q83			
WEST			
♠ 85			
♥ A5			
♦ 97643			
♣ 10972			
EAST			
♠ KQ1094			
♥ 8632			
♦ A2			
♣ 54			
SOUTH (D)			
♠ A76			
♥ J9			
♦ KJ105			
♣ AKJ6			

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding: South West North East 1 NT Pass 2 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass 3 NT Pass Pass West led the spade-eight.

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

COPHE

PRAAT

BATEEK

OREALL

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

BOOKS

BEFORE THE DELUGE

A Portrait of Berlin in the 1920s

By Otto Friedrich, Harper & Row, 418 pp. Illustrated, \$12.95

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

PERHAPS I am peculiar in my fascination with the city of Berlin—I lived there during the 13th year of my life in the post-war years 1947 and 1948, and ever since I have been mildly obsessed with trying to imagine what the city was like before the war. But I suspect that I am not alone in this. The Berlin of Weimar Germany is all around us to this day, not only on the screen of "Cabaret," but in our music, art and architecture; not only in our political imaginations, but in what is common to all great cities in times of political, financial and cultural crisis. And if anyone thinks that New York is morally corrupt today, he need only look at the Berlin of the 1920s to understand what corruption can really mean. So the prospect of reading Otto Friedrich's latest book, "Before the Deluge: A Portrait of Berlin in the 1920s," was an exciting one to me, just as it ought to be to many other readers. I should think.

But when I actually sat down to read Mr. Friedrich's book I began to wonder just how a writer can go about portraying the past life of an entire city, especially if he was born too late to experience it, as Mr. Friedrich was. (People have often observed that a city is haunted by its past, but when I was in Berlin I could see nothing but rubble and hungry people.) Is the writer to approach his subject impressionistically? Impossible. If he has no first-hand impressions. Then, through the testimony of friends and relations? Impractical, unless he happens to be the grandson of Hindenburg or the nephew of Marlene Dietrich. Fictionality? No, we've already had "The Winds of War."

No, what the writer has to do, apparently, in the case of Weimar Berlin, is to read the histories and memoirs of the period, talk to the survivors who will talk to him, extrapolate from novels set in the locale, and write the whole story chronologically from the abdication of Kaiser Wilhelm II in 1918 to the torchlight parade that celebrated Hitler's coming to power in 1933. And let the chips fall where they may. At least that is what Otto Friedrich has done. He has devoted most of his book to a straightforward account of the political story—the revolutionary upheavals that followed the Armistice, the "betrayal" of the revolution and the formation of the Constitutional Republic under the Social Democrats. Friedrich does this skilfully and lucidly, but the already unstable experiment in democracy, and the rise and triumph of Nazism. And into this historical fabric he has embroidered a portrait of Berlin's cultural, intellectual and social life, using as his threads whatever he could pull from biographies of people like Einstein and Arnold Schoenberg; memoirs by the likes of Walter Slezak, Karl Zuckmayer and Pola Negri; interviews with such as W.H. Auden, Yehudi Menuhin and Christopher Isherwood; and even scenes from the Berlin novels of Vladimir Mayakovsky (which Mr. Friedrich never talked to the Russian emigre directly).

CROSSWORD

By Will W.

ACROSS

1 Deems

10 American warbler

14 Be of use

15 San

16 Govern

17 Emblem for Lafayette

19 Bradley

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23 Put a curve on

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37 Germ-free state

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48 Scope

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54 Level

55 Geraint's wife

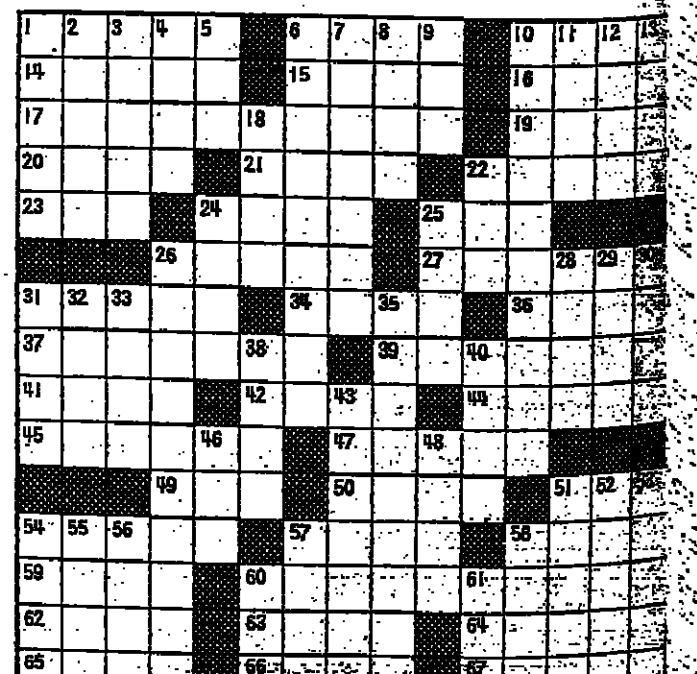
56 Summons to dinner

57 "Whose you are?"

58 Comic turn

60 Plane

61 U. N. agency



April 1972

